# HOME AND SOCIETY.

THE GREATEST ENGLISH DECORATOR'S MOOD.

A BEAUTIFUL WESTERN CASTLE-THE RETORT COURTEOUS-A FAMOUS BATHROOM-A WINTER VERANDA.

Far in the interior of the country, on one of the great lakes, there is a beautiful house built on a bluff over a hundred feet high. It is reared on tremendous terraces, there are big stone walls, and there are ramparts. It is a castle in the Northwest. And it is lived in by a man and his wife, who were resolved when they built it that it should be as perfect as the best artists could make it. So they proceeded to Europe, and in London they consulted with one William Morris, who provided them decorations ad libitum-wall-papers, furniture stained glass and the like. They wanted, too, some tapestries. Mr. Morris's answer to their request was characteristic and extremely interesting, as owing how the leading English decorator of the day carries on his work. "I will design the tapestries for you with pleasure," he said, "but I canno promise or bind myself in any way as to the deliv ery of the pieces. I must wait until the mood seizes me before I can sketch them out. When the ood comes (and I can't tell you when that will be, it may be six months, it may be a year). I'll put the work through so far as I am concerned, and then you will have to allow a few months for the exe-

They accepted this autocratic arrangement and sat down in their new house to wait for the tapestries to come. The house was finished and no tapestries were there. They had been living in it for months, and still no tapestries. Nearly two years had elapsed since their visit to London and the tapestries were not forthcoming. But they had faith in Morris, and never said a word. At last the precious things came, and were hung in the panels for which they had been designed, some panels in a circular hall lit by a leaded glass dome. There they now hang, and they are said to be so passing fair that the weariness of waiting for them has been swallowed up in aesthetic joy.

"Ought we to visit her?" is a mooted question in country neighborhoods where a call necessarily paves the way to a much closer social relationshi than it does in town. On the other hand, it is impossible to ignore a newly arrived neighbor metropolitan fashion without seeming churlish and unsocial. A lady belonging to one of the old New-York families elected to try suburban life with her young children, and, as it happened, her next neighbor, a very rich parvenue, who considered herself one of the fashionable autocrats of the village, and who was not particularly well up in the social pedigrees of New-York, chose to ignore for some time the modest establishment which was so close to her own rather pretentious villa. Finally, however, after about a year's knowledge of each other's names and faces, the would-be great ady rustled up to her somewhat astonished neighbor as she was seated on the deck of a ferryboat en route for town. She introduced herself in rather a patronizing fashion, and explaining that she really had no time to make visits, said in a manner intended to be gracious, "I hope you will conside this a call."

"Thanks, so very much," replied the scion of the Knickerbockers, very quietly; "I shall be very happy to do so, and I also hope that you will consider it returned."

There is a lady living in a town not six hours away from New-York who has carried her enthusiasm for beauty into her bathroom. The latter is paved with mosaic. There is no tub; a bath, long and wide, is sunk to a depth of three feet or more in a corner of the room. This too is walled with marble and paved with mosaic. A flight of marble steps leads to it, and it is surrounded by a railing of bronze spindles, so that it is not possible to take unintentional headers into it in the dark. But the special beauty of the room is on its wails. These are sheathed with great ten-inch square tiles, which were painted with waves, fishes, weeds, shells and sea denizens generally by one of the cleverest artists in America and then burned so that the decoration is preserved from damage forever. This decoration extends from the chair rail to the frieze. The frieze itself is also painted, but with trellis about which flowers and leaves are twined. It is one of the loveliest bowers in the country. Of course it cost thousands of dollars and few people could attempt to repeat the idea; but it teaches a lesson which every householder should profit by. It shows that bathrooms, no less than drawing-rooms and boudoirs, should be made becutiful. There are numberless ways of decorating. The same general idea that applies to any room in the house can be utilized in a bathroom.

When the veranda, a purely American institu-tion, was developed out of the English and Continental terrace and the Italian loggia, it was accepted as more exclusively a summer necessity than the country house to which it was attached. Nowadays, with the approach of winter, the pleas-ant lounging place is not only abandoned, but it is relegated in the minds of its owners to the semiual limbo of tennis flannels, mosquito nettings and other tropical accompaniments of rural life.

As a matter of fact the hundreds of people who live in the country all the year round ought to realize what a peculiarly fine sitting room for the winter an inclosed veranda makes. A few have arrived at this realization. But it is seldom that one meets with such a perfect adaptation of the idea as exists in a certain New-England valley. This veranda is fully fifteen feet wide, perhaps even more. It extends around three sides of a large stone house, with breaks only for the porte-cochere and similar features. It is surrounded by a stone parapet between two and three feet high handsome hardwood. In the summer this spacious corridor is strewn with easy-chairs, rugs, cushions, tables, books, paims and flowers in beautiful vases, and is indeed a kind of drawing-room. It is the prettlest background for afternoon teas for miles around. In the winter not any of its glories fade. entire structure is glazed. The decorations and furniture remain. The teas are continued.

And while the visitors enjoy all the home-like comforts of the summer they have stretched before one of the lovellest landscapes in the East.

"How well Maud carries herself this year!" said the mother of a half-grown girl rather enviously to a friend, whose little daughter was most beau-

"Yes: I must say she has greatly improved," answered the other complacently, "and I take great credit to myself about it. I tried everything, dumbbells, calisthenics, braces; nothing did her any good until finally the happy idea occurred to me to test the moral effect of clothes. I gave her very pretty frocks, discarded the loose blouse waist altogeth-er, and had everything fitted with the greatest care. And it really wrought a miracle. Like every true woman, she loves pretty clothes, and she soon took a pride in the fit and appearance of her frocks, while I spared no pains in showing her how the nicest-looking dress may be quite spoiled if worn a dowdy, round-shouldered person. Certainly, prescription has worked wonders, and I do not believe if I moderate my tactics, now that I ve won my case, that I will find that I have fostered an undue love of apparel."

The question of heating suburban residence

is an interesting one, even at this season of the year, while later on it becomes a vital consideration. There is hardly a householder who does not lament annually over the amount of waste heat that is carried up the chimneys, and which would be so acceptable if disseminated, minus the smoke, into the house. It is aggravating to know that per cent, and more, of expensive fuel is wasted, the heat from it escaping from the chimney. To overcome this defect, various ventilating fireplaces have been invented which are provided with a large air-chamber and a supply of outdoor air, very much on the principle of a hot-air furnace. Thirty-five per cent of the heat is supposed to be utilized by this contrivance, but as that leaves still an indescribably large margin which goes to waste it indescribably large margin which goes to waste, it would seem that there was an excellent opportunity here for a practical inventor to add to the world's economy. Another invention which is wanted is a method of distributing the heat over the surface of the floor, so that the lower strata of air will be warmed before escaping to the celling. A gentleman who occupied an old-fashioned frame dwelling, and who was curious to find the difference between the temperature of the floor level and that next to the ceiling, tested the question by means of two thermometers on a very cold day; and although he was prepared for a large divergence, he was completely astonished to find that the actual difference was is degrees.

Iwas from a hot-air register on the floor the heat will ascend in a direct column to the ceiling in year. One of the most effective is a broad braid of various colors, edged with fur, which looks particularly well on cloth dresses. Other labor-saving and striking effects are produced by means of prediction and striking effects are produced by means of the floor sheat the setting and striking effects are produced by means of prediction and striking effects are produced by means of prediction and striking effects are produced by means of prediction and striking effects are produced by means of the striking effects are produced by means of predictions and striking effects are produced by means of the insertions and fancy collarcties, berthas, etc.

Lace is still as popular as ever, and a particularly pretty trimming is a ruching of black moire edged with extremely narrow white guipure. A bizarre effect in a broad trimming lace is produced by bands of white insertion on black net, or black in effect in a broad trimming lace is produced by bands of white insertion on black net, or black in effect in a broad trimming lace is produced by bands of white insertion on black net, or black in effect in a broad trimming lace is produced by bands of white effects are produced by with extremely narrow white guipure. A

would seem to be a field for scientific inventors to work in, in the way of calories, whereby they might considerably benefit themselves and the world.

For bedroom halls in large country houses, where the lateral pipes of the furnace give but little heat, there is nothing better than a well-arranged baseburning stove, which was give a perfectly healthy heat even for bedrooms, if the following precautions are observed. In the first place the smoke-pipe of the stove should be large, and should never have a damper to shat of the draught; and, secondly, if possible, a supply of fresh, pure air from the outside should be arranged so that it could be carried to an outer 'jacket' covering surrounding the stove, where it could be heated and then circulated in the room. A valve should be put on the fresh air in-let pipe to regulate the amount of cold air admitted to the

famous for her horsemanship, or that she bears VICTORIA AS A DRIVER. any relation to the young and elegant Queen whose appearance on horseback, with her shapely THE QUEEN IN HER PONY CARRIAGE. figure arrayed in the scarlet and gold-braided jacket However much England may have fallen off in of a colonel of the Guards, and a plumed hat on

other respects, there is one thing in which it her head, aroused so much enthusiasm on the part assuredly retains its supremacy-namely, the num- of her soldiers at a certain memorable review at ber, the variety, the comfort and the beauty of Aldershot shortly after the establishment of the its carriages of one kind and another. They range great military camp there. As a whip Queen Victoria has never attained any from every kind of coach and drag down to the most diminutive of pony carriages and carts, and it is perhaps among the latter that the greatest and from the latter's daughter, the Duchess of ingenuity and amazing dissimilarity are to be ob- Fife, both of whom are clever four-in-hand drivers. served. Especially rich in conveyances of this character are the stables of the Queen and of the Prince of Wales. While it is impossible to conher cousin, the Queen of the Belgians; while one of



little phaeton in which the Princess of Wales is accustomed to drive about Sandringhani, the acme of comfort and convenience is assuredly embodied diminutive phaeton in keeping with their size, given in the low pony trap used by Queen Victoria to take her daily airing at Windsor and at Osborne. Her Majesty has inherited the tendency to obesity pe
Massodon (white and red); doubles, Mrs. 1...il, Molesworth (white and red); Phenomenal (red and white), and the very the New Trailing Queen (scarlet and purple), and culiar to the members of the royal house of Han-over, and this, together with the rheumatic all-ment from which she suffers, renders locomotion | Where roads permit, they should certainly be riage such as the one shown in the accompanying cut almost imperative. It is difficult to realize that cles, and it is very easy to get out of them at the the little, stout old lady, whose stature is con- approach of any danger rendering the use of one's siderably under five feet, was once upon a time own feet desirable.

a matter of some difficulty, and the use of a car- adopted by timid feminine drivers, for they are fill a volume, but a few, distinct in color, will help among the most luxuriously comfortable of vehi-

## WINTER GOWNS.

NEW TRIMMINGS AND DAZZLING BONNETS.

A very smart corsage and comparatively simple skirt continue to be distinguishing featur newly imported gowns, A costume from Paris, which made its first appearance at the recent Horse Show, was of black velvet shot with mauve. This was fitted perfectly and made very high in the neck with a collar of the same, the trimming consisting of mauve velvet and silk with broad velvet revers, silk shoulder wings, over pointed velvet caps which hung slightly over a full silk elbow sleeve, the rest of the sleeve being velvet and moulded tightly to fit the arm. Two silk sasks were arranged on the waist, the first coming from under the arm and ending with a velvet rosette on the left side; and the other, marking the waist, was also fastened with a rosette just below the other. One long loop and two long cords hung over the side of the skirt, and reached nearly to the hem. A black velvet hat with mauve feathers gave the finishing touch of "style" to this costume, which was extremely become; to the tall, dark beauty who wore it.

Another French winter costume in two shades of brown cloth has an ample skirt stitched at the foot. The corsage is cut in jacket form at the back, without a seam, and ends at the under a stitched girdle. It opens in front over a



plastron, finished by a straight collar. The cape, round in the back, falls in shell fashion in front. The sleeve is cut in one piece. The feather collar is of mingled ostrich and peacock plumes.

A new visiting costume is of otter-colored velvet. The corsage has the favorite basques of the period.



The velvet sleeve is draped over a lining of the

The veivet sleeve is draped over a lining of the ordinary shape, and is surmounted by capes round at the back and full in front.

There are any number of new trimmings this year. One of the most effective is a broad braid of various colors, edged with fur, which looks particularly well on cloth dresses. Other looks particularly well on cloth dresses.

three-quarter jacket reigns and promises to become tiresomely common. The full skirts of this



garment, it should be said, give it a chic air which did not have without that fulness. The acompanying sketch of a jacket comes from Paris. season? In the first place it would seem that The most brilliant colors, the most scintillating algrettes and the most bizarre combinations are strange, bright-created birds are really nothing for general rules for their treatment.

more than a circlet, they are "fearfully and wonderfully made." There is a "cachet" that is indefinable and yet is necessary to a successful creation, and it is for this air of style, or whatever the best returns to the novice. And now for general rules for their treatment.

Will give the best returns to the novice. And now for general rules for their treatment.

By this time you have done all your own potting, probably, so the after-treatment is what concerns us most. The general rule for most plants (and this includes palms, ferns, dracaenas, etc.) is to of color which make their wearers look like indefinable and yet is necessary to a successful or authority of the polithic with the polithic state of the p

served. The most familiar American compote, moulded cranberries, is considered to be in its prime

moulded cranberries, is considered to be in its prime condition the day after it is made.

For an apple jelly select a dozen firm, well-flavored apples. Fall pippins make an excellent jelly, but almost any well-flavored, slightly tart apple will do for this purpose. Do not peet the apples, but cut them into quarters, leaving the core in, but removing any wormy specks. I'artially decayed apples are unfit for the purpose. Pour a pint of cold water over them and slice in half a lemon. Put them in a porcelam-lined kettle to boil. Let them cook for twenty minutes, and then strain them through a fine sleve or a coarse cloth. strain them through a fine seeve or a coarse cloth.

Add sugar in the proportion of a pound to every
pint of juice. Let the sugar and apple juice boil
together for twenty minutes. Then test the mixture, and as soon as it forms a jelly pour it into with extremely narrow white gulpure. A bizarre effect in a broad trimming lace is produced by bands of white insertion on black net, or black insertion on white net. These transparent bands of insertion are in high favor just now and are used on the heaviest materials, such as satin, bengalize and moire-antique. For a skirt this of course calls for an under-petticoat of silk, which may be of some contrasting color and which has a particularly good effect in a ball gown, as it shows under the insertion.

Quite as many capes and long manties as jackets are seen in Paris, but in New-York just now the

# WINDOW PLANTS.

ANSWERS TO MANY QUERIES.

WHAT PLANTS TO CHOOSE AND HOW TO MAKE THEM GROW AND BLOOM-SUCCESS UNDER UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS OF

FURNACE-HEAT AND GAS. Come, let us reason together, and see why it is we can't have as bright and attractive a window as Mrs. Jones, opposite. How does she keep her geraniums looking so healthy, and so full of great trusses of crimson bloom? And look at that rubber tree! The leaves shine like silver in the sunlight! And her palm hasn't a yellow leaf!

Well, let us look over a florist's catalogue, and see the plants that will live in the window of an ordinary room. And, to begin with, let's look the worst in the face. Suppose our house is heated by a furnace, lighted by gas; that we often use lamps for reading, and that our street is very

We will take first the plants; and among the leaders comes the abutilon, or Chinese maple, or bell-flower. It grows in the form of a tree, and its flowers are bell-shaped. The best varieties are Snowstorm, white; Thompsoni, orange, veined crimson, and with beautiful dark-green foliage, spotted with yellow; Golden Bells, yellow, and Arthur Belsham, crimson. Also the dwarf abutilon, Eclipse, with brown and yellow bells, and variegated foliage that droops gracefully. Ageratum, both the blue and white, do nicely. Agapanthus, or African lily, blue, resembles an amaryllis above the pot, and flowers freely toward spring. There is also a white variety. This plant needs plenty of root room, however, to do itself justice, and will not flower well until a good-

Sweet alyssum does well planted in a pot in which some larger plant is growing, and it is very nice for cutting from. Candytuft does well under the same treatment. Convolvulus, or morning glory, does fairly well as a house-plant; but do not train it to run over the window, unless your conditions are more favorable than those we started with. Train it, rather, to a trellis, so that

The Cuphea, or cigar plant, with its bright flowers, makes a pretty plant for winter decoration. The Paris daisy, or marguerite, is one of the best, It is never out of flower and is always bright and cheerful. Fuchsias usually are shy of flowers between Thanksgiving and Easter, unless especially grown for winter flowering, by resting the plants from August till November. The heat singles are Black Prince (mauve and carraine), Mastodor the old Procumbens.

of the array. To give a list of "best soris" would the beginner at the start: For white, La Favorite, White Swan and Princess of Anhalt; scarlet, B. K. Bliss, Double General Grant, Mathias Landerf, and Peutre Corret; crimson, W. P. Simms, Le Pilote and Le Cid; orange, California and Golden Bedder; pink, Hermann, May Hill, Mme, Grillet; variegated and peculiar shades (some are single), Benevito de Cellini, La Duvansaye, Hebe, Queen of Fairles, Gloire de France, New Life (not variegated when grown outdoors). Triumphant and Souvenir de Miraude. Then, too, there are the ivy-leaved geraniums, and some of them have lovely flowers. Galifice has blossoms like miniature roses. I hesitate a little in putting down heliotrope, but if it is only given lots of water and sun, it will make a ood showing. Impatiens Sultani, the Zanzibar Balsam, with its bright flowers, is a companion to the heliotrope. Linum Trigynum, the yellow flax, is a fine winter bloomer and stands some rough usage. With a little care the lobellas will amply repay you for the goom they occupy. Get the dwarf sorts, like Erinus Gracilis, Erinus Alba and Crystal Palace, Matricaria, or feverfew, with its uble white flowers, will keep you in boutonnieres all winter. Put a few small bits of Mimulus Mushentos on the surface of your large pots of Paris daisy, and watering will be a pleasure instead of for a sunny window. Put three seeds in a six-inch pot of poor soil, and you will see more flowers than leaves. If you want more leaves, feed the plants a little weak manure water. Oxalis, in varieties, is at home in a hanging health. Petunias do much better than one would suppose,

but require less water than most plants, growing very fast. They need small pots. Rivinia and implored His Majesty to forego his determina-Humilis, or rouge plant, has small red berries, which last a long time, and are very pretty for bouquets. Ardesla crenulata is somewhat like it. but both leaves and fruit are darker in color, and the whole plant is heavier in make-up, and hardier, Verbenas stand the house treatment pretty welt no mortal foe, but I confess I have no courage to for a time, and if kept cool may carry through. face those of another world in whose awful presnot only permissible, but are considered proper for There is a list of the most common plants for ence we evidently stand." women of all ages. Although these tiny, vivid hits | window decoration in winter, and the ones that

It is, that women are willing to pay the ridiculous give them a good soaking, through and through, and

knitting needle, so that it lets air to the roots and stops the formation of green moss on the surface.

BULBS.

All the regular forcing bulbs, the flowers of which you see in the florists' windows, can be successfully raised in our city homes. I suppose I shall be scoffed at for this statement, but it has been done, and under just such conditions as we have here supposed that we are working under. Here is a list of the most reliable, and they are all worthy of the care they bring: Hyacinths, both the Dutch and Roman; allium neapolitanum (white); anomathica cruenta, the so-called scarlet freesla; arum dracunculus, cornutum, etc.; astilbe (spirea), iaponica (white); babianas or baboon flower; daffodils and narcissus in variety, especially the varieties of polyanthus narcissus. Including totus albus and the Chinese sacred lily; the bulbous irises, such as hispanica, anglica, etc.; freeslas, white: hyacinthe, musk, grape and feathered; sparaxis, ixias, reaembling a miniature gladiolus; scilla siberica ...ue), and the scilla campanulata (wood hyacinth) in blue, white and pink; triteleia unidora (white, shaded blue), and lilies of certain kinds.

In this list many beautiful bulbs are not mentioned, because I doubt their capabilities under the circumstances. Tulips, for instance, are very poor house plants, unless given good care and favored positions in the house. Suppose you have told your florist to send you the pots of bulbs that you wish. If they have not started to grow, put them in the cellar, if you have one, or in your coolest closet (short of freezing) or in any other cool, dark place, the object being to make them do as much root making as possible before they begin to grow leaves. Keep them dame, but not wet. When they begin to srow, bring them to the light gradually, and give them more water. In fact, as soon as they are growing nicely, give them a good watering every bright sumy day and all the sunlight your windows will afford. Every day when the ther-

mometer is above 36 degrees Fahrenheit, let them have a breath of fresh air with their sunbath, and they will appreciate, too, a Russian bar's under the wet blanket with your other plants. The two main things with the bulbs is to give plenty of water and keep them cool—if you can't keep them cool, keep them as cool as you can.

They are rarely troubled with insect pests, but like a bit of a shower bath all the same, and will be practically grateful for good feeding. They are no tramps, though great travelers.

The only lilles for house culture are the old "illum candidum, the madonna, or annuaciation lily of our grandmothers' gardens, and the lillum longiflorum, or Easter lilly. If potted at the same time they will blossom in succession, beginning with the last. In buying a potted lily, see that each pot has a good stake to the the stem to as it grows, and select the pot in which the bulb is planted the deepest. The reason for this is that the bulb puts out roots and goes to work making a flower for next year; the stem as it grows puts out its own roots above the bulb and gathers nourishment for the flower it is to bear, drawing a comparatively small draft on the parent bulb for sustenance. So let there be some rich soil for these roots to work in. Trent them at first like the other bulbs, but once they are up give them the best place in the suantiest window. They do not require quite so much water as the other bulbs, but should never be allowed to get dry entirely, or your flowers may blast. They want it pretty cool, and are benefited by feeding, especially when the buds begin to zhow.

Lilies are somewhat troubled by the greenfly faphis), but if given a weekly bath of tobacco tea will keep well free of the pest. After the buds begin to zhow.

Lilies are somewhat is pretty cool, and are benefited by feeding, especially when the buds begin to zhow.

They are somewhat the pretty cool, and are benefited by feeding, especially when the buds begin to zhow.

Followers, a season of meditation for their summer-crown f

### A GHASTLY EXECUTION.

THE MIDNIGHT VISION OF CHARLES OF SWEDEN.

LEGEND OF A ROYAL CASTLE-A STRANGE AND SOLEMN SCENE.

There is a legend attached to the royal castle fire on winter evenings. It is the tale of a vision seen by King Charles XI-a vision which is supposed to have presaged the assassination of Gustavus III, and the consequent decapitation of Cus-tavus III, and the consequent decapitation of Count Ankerstrom, the assassin, and his associates. Thus runs the story: King Charles in deep grief at the loss of his Queen, whom he had passionately loved, was sitting in his apartment one night. In attendance were Count Brahe, his aide-de-camp, and the King's physician. The bereaved monarch had given no encouragement to conversation, and silence had reigned for some time, when the castle clock struck the hour of midnight. The King rose and expressed his wish to retire for the night. He asked what kind of a night it was, and the Count went to the window and withdrew the curtains-and immediately stepped back in smazement. The royal castie in Stockholm is an immense plie of buildings, surrounding a vast courtyard. The Swedish Diet (Parliament) is comiciled within the precincts of the castle, and when in session occu-ples, now as in King Charles's day, a great hall having to escape from the tedlum of her own comment was not in session, and the illumination at this midnight hour was wholly unaccountable. The King commanded Count Brahe to summon the marshal of the castle to his presence. The old man came in a state of bewilderment and trepidation, and could, of course, give no explanation of the mystery. The King determined to ascertain the cause for himself, and bidding the seneschal precede him with his iantern and keys, he crossed the deserted courtyard with his two attendants. Entering the vestibule of the Diet Hali in Siberia her grandfather, Prince Kariskine (read bother. Tom Thumb nusturtiums are just the thing | they became aware that the walls were hung with black cloth, entirely covering the faded tapestries. varieties, is at home in a hanging-basket, or used being faintly, but distinctly, audible. Deciding to solve the mystery at all hazards, the King com-manded the seneschal to open the door forthwith. In mortal terror the old servant fell on his knees command. Turning to the Count, the King bade him open the door. "Your Majesty can bear me witness," said Brahe, "that I have always done my duty in defence of my King and country. I fear that I have always done my duty in defence of my King and country. I fear bear me courage to

> "I perceive that these things concern myself alone." Without further hesitation, he opened the door, and crossed the threshold, his attendants following, in fear and trembling, but ashamed to

hall was crowded with people. None looked at or seemed to be aware of the King and his party as her doctrines and her detestation of fine worldly The Swedish Rigsdag or Diet of that day consisted of a supreme council and President and the members of the four estates of the realm—the nobles, ciergy, burghers and the peasants. As usual the benches in the lower part of the hall were occupied by the peasant members; above them sat the burghers, the clergy and the members of the noblity according to their degree. At the extreme proof.

From The Chicago Tribune. After leading carefully up to the subject the teacher of the class in the Waifs' Mission Sunday-school felt confident that he had made an impression on Snub-nosed Mike, the bootblack.

"And now, Mike," he said adapting his style of talk to the vocabulary of the class, "what sort of kids do you think so to heaven?"

"Dead ones," answered Snub-nosed Mike, solemnly.

And the moral lecture ended right there.

THE FINAL SALUTE AT APPOMATION.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There occurred a curious incident of which no mention is made in the books which have treated of the closing scenes at Aopomattox. The muskets of the Confederates were allowed to remain stacked on the field. The grass caught fire in some way, and was allowed to burn. So suddenly had the fighting ceased on the morning of the 9th that thousands of the pleces were left loaded. As the flames of the grass crept along the line of stacked muskets the guns were heated to the firing heat, and soon there was incessant popping. The balls went up into the air almost straight until the force of the discharse was spent, and then dropped down. To this day the field of surrender is strewn with these builets, and so little has Appopmattox been visited that the balls are easily found. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

pomattox been visited that the burning grass found.

This firing of the muskets by the burning grass was the only salute that accompanied the surrender. When Lee had received Grant's terms and accepted them the firing of a hundred guns in token of victory was begun, but Grant quickly stopped it.

BERNHARDT'S NEW PLAY.

A CLEVER STAGE MANAGER-THE "KINGLY CLASS"-A DRAMA OF SOCIALISM.

Paris, November 11.
The great theatrical event of the week is the bringing out of M. Jules Lemaitre's drama, "The Kings," or "The Kingly Class" (Les Rôis), at La Renaissance Theatre. Sarah Bernhardt is on capital furnished, and, it is said, in no stinted measure, by Messra. Grau & Abbey, managers of that theatre, and plays a leading, but not the leading part in the drama. Before going into the subject of "The Kingly Class" I think well to as stage manager, for M. Grau attends to everything eise. She has the keenness of perception of not only what the public likes but what it may thought and feeling, taking on dramatic form. Her knowledge of the requirements of the stage is based on the widest experience of any living actress, not excepting Adelaide Ristori. She has also an instinctive sense of what is picturesque, graceful, pleasing; knows how to sacrifice a sprat to catch a salmon, and was wakened up in the United States to see how fetching theatres may be made by commodious seats, good lighting, good ventilation and the agreeable decoration of the proscenium. Under her management the pit seats and stalles d'orchestre at the Renaissa have been remodelled. The broom of reform has been applied in another direction. Those women in white lace caps, trimmed with pink ribbons, who in French playhouses open doors and worry playgoers, in order to exact tips, to confide over-coats and wraps to them, and to accept footstools, for which 50 centimes apiece is expected, are in Sarah Bernhardt's theatre forbidden to hold out their hands for gratuities. But they are ordered to receive wraps as of old. The management pays them instead of being paid by them for the right to beg tips sturdily. It loses nothing by this change, a higher price being asked for the best boxes and balcony and pit seats.

The year in which M. Jules Lemaitre's play opens is the unborn one of 1900. Is this to us that he is not looking back on events that have actually happened, but is looking forward? Let us take the date as an artifice for wrapping up facts, aces and figures. The royal family of England has ceased to exist as such, a revolution having been quietly accomplished in Lon-don and a British republic proclaimed, but after the disruption of the British Empire. This event is Stockholm which is very weird in its way, and which is often told by Scandinavians around the fire on winter evenings. It is the tale of a vision is a drama with a key like the novels of the late Lord Beaconsfield. But it often happens that the key does not fit, one character that we recognize merging, as in the vanishing picture of a magic lantern, into another which we cannot the less distinctly identify. Thus the late Emperor Wilhelm and the late Dom Pedro are in this curious manner fused into one in the personage of Christian XVI, King of Alfanie, and "save the Czar, the only despotic monarch in Europe." He has for heir-apparent the philosophical, philanthropical, pensive and gentle Prince Hermann, a hater of the fictions of royalty, of the faisities of courts and courtiers, and of the frivolities of the best society. Hermann nourishes pity for the class born to sow and reap but not to enjoy the harvest, which, on being garnered, is for the drones who have in it an old vested right.

He has been in Paris converted to Socialism by Frida Thaiberg, a Courland Russian of high birth opposite to the royal apartments. From the long pany, led a wandering life, and lived less at home row of windows streamed a biaze of light. Parliaresorts and capitals of Europe. This rolling-stone life was continued until pecuniary resources were dried up, when she had to be content with a gargnolles. Frida's mother there finds a solace in reading sensational French novels, and Frida attends scientific and other lectures, where she has Krapotkine), whom she yearned to embrace. was a gentie, sensitive being who would not hurt a fly, and was driven by his impressionable nerves and compassionate heart into becoming a Socialist in theory. The theories were the reason of his when Frida saw him there, but might pass for being eighty. His eyes were as those of a dead man, his beard yellowish white like an old beggarman's. He had grown garrulous about his hard-ships, and were under his coarse brownish-gray suit Her long phase of hotel life followed this incident, The physician likewise showed his timidity or unwillingness, whereupon the King snatched the unwillingness, whereupon the king snatched the transfer of the same reasons that had was an Anarchist for the same reasons that had was an Anarchist for the same reasons that had said the same reasons that had said the said that the same reasons that had said the said that that ever lived. She presented Frida to anothe good soul, a Duchess (read d'Uzes), who got pupils for the young Courland girl. It was at the desert their master.

A Parliament was in full session and the vast struck with the contrast of her soul-beauty,

> lady is made up of two vanishing pictures. One is of the late Empress Augusta when she was young, and the other of the Empress Elizabeth. The part gives the actress a right to launch out into the sumptuary magnificence for which she has nothing less than a passionately strong taste. The ideas of Witheimine in regard to this royal function and the duties arising from it are narrow and old-fashioned. No royal lady ever attached more importance to etiquette. She can be good to the poor, but never fraternal, and her charity, if genuine, is cold. All this is repugnant to Hermann, in whom is amalgamated the late Emperor Frederick and the late Crown Prince of Austria. The one child of this royal pair, Prince Wilhelm, is a puny boy of six, delicate, dreamy, precoclous. The father would like him to be brought up in a natural, healthy way, to box young playmates and be thumped by them. But the mother insists upon his being fashioned according to the strictest rules of etiquette, and being treated as a little idol. The etiquette-loving old governess and other members of Wilhelm's household find this easy enough. But Hermann can never lend him-

society. A platonic friendship sprung up between

them, and Frida was engaged as reader to the Princess Gertrude, sister-in-law of the heir-apparent to the crown of Alfanie. A charming young ac-

easy enough. But Hermann can never lend himself to such folly.
The villain of the play is Prince Otto, Hermann's brother, and a compound of the Duc d'Orleans and the late Archduke John, who went to sea some years ago and was lost in doubling Cape Horn.
Otto, to get Wilhelm out of his way and rise a step higher, encourages Wilhelmine to persevere in her system of education. He is a gross rake, like the late Prince Windam of Orange, and a gambler like the Prince of Wales. The actor personating him knew the Archduke John, and raises him from the dead. Another character, Baron Issachar, is supposed to be a combination of Baron Hirsch and Arthur Meyer, of the "Gaulois"; while Hellborn. Radical, has some suggestions of Gambetta. E. C.

" PROFESSIONAL" PUTREFACTIVE POISONING

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Permit me to supplement your interesting annotation upon "bullets as microbe carriers" by the following remarks: Although in the case of the bullet the infection with poisonous bacteria is accidental, owing to striking the earth, yet it is reported that there is a tribe of aborigines in the New-Hebrides who purposely make use of a telluric or earth poison for their arrows. On their arrow heads they dry earth taken from marshy ground, with the resuit that the wounds inflicted by their arrows usually end fatally in tetanus and lock-jaw. Allied micro-organisms are probably also the source of those deadly arrow poisons which are obtained by savages from putrefactive matter. In the Norwegian whale fisheries, after having driven the whales toward the shore, they are surrounded by a net, which prevents them through fear returning to the deeper sea. The whales are next struck with prepared putrefactive poisoned harpoons. In about twenty-four hours some of the whales hegin to exhibit signs of exhaustion, probably through septle or suppurative poisoning, and are hence readily captured. It is then found that the harpoons are embedded in masses of inflammator, gangrenous tissue.

These harpoons are removed and carefully preserved without being wiped or cleaned, to be employed for the next shoal of whales, when these harpoons are again used, producing and repeating their septic or poisonous properties. The explanation of this rapid poisoning is due to the harpoons carrying with them the germ of bacteria of an infective inflammation, inoculating the whales by getting up infective or ppisonous inflammation. Nero and Domitian used special purid preparations made from the sea-hare (Aplysis punctata), a kind of sea-sing or snail, for secretly poisoning their enemies. Similarly, from time immemorial, some savages have used dried putrid animal poisons for their arrows to kill men and animals. From The Pall Mall Gazette.